FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XIX, No. 997 Dec. 3-9, 1959

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
DEC 17 1959
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

## Week in Headlines

**International**

Eisenhower launched European-Asian "peace" tour with visits to Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India.

12-nation pact barred use of Antarctic for military purposes.

U.S. offered concessions to Panama after Canal Zone riots.

8 Americans sentenced in Cuba as counter-revolutionaries.

274 killed in collapse of French dam.

**United States**

President renewed plea for negotiated steel settlement.

Democratic Advisory Council issued policy statement for 1960 campaign.

Probes of radio-TV practices shifted from quiz shows to "payola" for playing recordings.

# WORLD AFFAIRS

## Eisenhower in Europe & Asia

**Trip Begins.** Pres. Eisenhower left Andrews Air Force Base, Md. aboard an Air Force Boeing 707 jet airliner at 8:11 p.m. Dec. 3 and flew to Rome for the first stop on his 11-nation European-Asian tour.

In a nationwide radio-TV address made just before his departure, the President told Americans that he was traveling "as your agent to extend once again to millions of people across the seas assurances of America's sincere friendship." Asserting that "doubts" about U.S. purposes had been "skillfully nurtured in foreign lands by those who oppose America's ideals," he said he hoped "to make this truth clear—that on all this earth, not anywhere, does our nation seek territory, selfish gain or unfair advantage for itself. . . . America aspires only to promote human happiness, justly achieved."

Mr. Eisenhower agreed with Soviet Premier Khrushchev's view that reduction of "the tensions dividing mankind" required "the beginning of mutual disarmament." But he said "the first requirement for mutual disarmament is mutual verification." The U.S., he declared, would maintain "a powerful defense" because without it "our efforts to provide a shield for freedom . . . would be futile." "This force," he said, "shall . . . be kept adequate for our security needs until the conference table can replace the battlefield as the arbiter of world affairs."

Highlights of the Eisenhower trip:

**Italy**—Mr. Eisenhower, accompanied by a 21-member official party,* was greeted at Rome's Ciampino Airport Dec. 4 by Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi, Premier Antonio Segni, Foreign Min. Giuseppe Pella, U.S. Amb.-to-Italy James D. Zellerbach & Rome Mayor Urbano Cioccetti.

After a brief airport statement in which he told Italians that his "simple message . . . from America" was that "we want to live in peace & friendship —in freedom," Mr. Eisenhower was driven into Rome along the Appian Way in a heavy rain that limited to a few thousand persons his expected public greeting. His arrival was marred only by a few youths who showered his car with Neo-Fascist leaflets; most Italian political groups, including the Communist Party, Left-wing Socialists & Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, had welcomed his visit to Italy.

The President was received at the Quirinal Palace residence of Pres. Gronchi, where he stayed while in Rome. He conferred informally with Gronchi & Pella before attending a palace dinner in his honor that night. His talks with Italian leaders, including Premier Segni, were continued Dec. 5 at the Quirinal Palace & at a dinner for Mr. Eisenhower & Gronchi at Amb. Zellerbach's residence.

A joint communiqué issued Dec. 5 by Mr. Eisenhower & Gronchi affirmed their agreement on the following issues: (1) NATO remained "the cornerstone of their foreign policies"; (2) Italy & the U.S. would "do all in their power" to insure that the 10-nation Disarmament Committee meeting in Geneva in 1960 prepared "groundwork for an acceptable solution . . . of disarmament . . . within . . . a specific system of controls, inspections & safeguards"; (3) Italy & other European Economic Community states would "promote . . . collaboration with other similar associations" (the European Free Trade Association) and "liberalizing trade with the dollar area."

The President was received in private audience by Pope John XXIII at the Vatican Dec. 6 before his departure for Turkey. Mr. Eisenhower met with the pope for 25 minutes to explain, according to the Vatican Press Office, "the spiritual values [on] which he bases his action for peace." The pope blessed Mr. Eisenhower in English "as an untiring servant of your people & . . . the cause of peace in the world." Vatican sources said they had not discussed the question of Vatican-U.S. relations.† [See Vol. XII, p. 16L; XI, 340G]

**Turkey**—The President flew Dec. 6 from Rome to Ankara, where Turkish Pres. Celal Bayar & hundreds of thousands of cheering Turks gave him a welcome that he described as "the most stupendous I have ever seen."

Mr. Eisenhower was driven from Esenboga Airport to the University of Ankara to receive an honorary degree and to the Kemal Ataturk Memorial, where he placed a wreath in memory of the founder of modern Turkey. Addressing a formal dinner given in his honor by Pres. Bayar in Ankara's Presidential Palace, Mr. Eisenhower hailed Ataturk's Turkey as "a modern proving ground that democracy & stout hearts are a people's best instrument for the achievement of greatness." He pledged that the U.S. & "other friends & allies will continue to support the economic development of Turkey." "All free nations," he said, "should combine to make a great cooperative effort to achieve increased levels of . . . economic strength."

Pres. Eisenhower conferred with Bayar, Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes, Foreign Min. Fatin Rustu Zorlu & U.S. Amb.-to-Turkey Fletcher Warren at Bayar's Ankara home, near Mr. Eisenhower's guest residence, later Dec. 6.

A joint communiqué issued Dec. 7 by Bayar & Mr. Eisenhower reaffirmed "the alliance & partnership" of Turkey & the U.S. in NATO & CENTO. But it said Bayar had "stressed the importance of . . . raising . . . the living standard of the Turkish people in order to enable Turkey to assume adequately the responsibilities which her geographic position imposes upon her." Mr. Eisenhower reiterated the U.S.' intention to continue aiding Turkey and "less-developed countries" through "coordinated action" with its other allies. Both leaders expressed their understanding that "peace" was "an indivisible entity" best attained by "an efficient, controlled system of disarmament."

**Pakistan**—An estimated 750,000 Pakistanis cheered Mr. Eisenhower as he rode into Karachi with Pakistani Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan Dec. 7 after landing at Mauripur Air Base near the capital. His welcome was described as the most tumultuous celebration in Karachi since Pakistan attained independence in 1947.

Mr. Eisenhower & Ayub Khan held

* Including State Undersecy. Robert Murphy, the President's personal adviser during his trip; Maj. & Mrs. John S. Eisenhower, his son & daughter-in-law; Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, his personal physician; James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary. The Presidential plane flew to Rome via Goose Bay, Labrador, a refuelling stop. A 2d Air Force jet carried 63 newsmen & 4 White House staff members.

† Mr. Eisenhower was the 2d incumbent U.S. President to be received by a pope. Pres. Wilson had been received by Pope Benedict XV in 1919.

**REFERENCES** in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

FOF ADVISORY BOARD
Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON

their initial political talks immediately after their arrival at Karachi's President's House, where Pres. Eisenhower occupied a guest apartment.‡ He then was Ayub's guest at a state dinner, and the 2 leaders continued their talks Dec. 8. Mr. Eisenhower Dec. 8 made a helicopter tour of Karachi, visited the tomb of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Pakistan's founder, and attended a citizen's reception in Karachi's Polo Grounds.

Karachi dispatches reported Dec. 9 that Ayub Khan had asked U.S. political intercession in Pakistan's disputes with India over Kashmir & with Afghanistan over proposed formation of an independent tribal state in northern Pakistan. Mr. Eisenhower was said to have declined Ayub Khan's request for him to exercise his good offices on the Kashmir problem during his planned meeting with Indian Prime Min. Nehru. The President reportedly stressed his intention to avoid negotiations during his tour, but he was described as willing to discuss Kashmir with Nehru on condition the question was raised by the Indian leader.

A final communiqué issued Dec. 8 by Mr. Eisenhower & Ayub Khan emphasized the U.S.' & Pakistan's links with CENTO & SEATO and recognized "the heavy financial burden placed upon Pakistan in its efforts to undertake substantial development projects & at the same time to maintain armed forces consonant with its . . . security." It stressed "their conviction that the free world's best interests require closer cooperation . . . to advance economic growth & development."

**Afghanistan**—Pres. Eisenhower, whose plane was escorted from the Pakistan-Afghan border by 6-Soviet-built MiG-17 jets of the Afghan Air Force, was greeted by King Mohammed Zahir on his arrival Dec. 9 at Bagram Airport, near Kabul, for a 6-hour visit to Afghanistan. The President conferred with King Zahir & Premier Mohammed Daoud at Kabul's Chilstoon Palace after a public welcome to the capital by 300,000 Afghans, many of them tribesmen.

A joint communiqué isued by Mr. Eisenhower & King Zahir Dec. 9 expressed Afghan support for U.S. efforts to achieve coexistence & "enforceable . . . disarmament," but it made clear that Afghanistan would maintain its "policy of independence & neutrality" between the contending blocs. Pres. Eisenhower "gave assurances of an American desire to continue to assist Afghanistan in . . . strengthening its economic & social structure."

Mr. Eisenhower flew from Kabul to New Delhi, India later Dec. 9.

## DISARMAMENT

**UN Urges Total Disarmament.** A joint U.S.-Soviet resolution calling for steps to achieve "total & complete disarmament" was adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly Nov. 20.

Sponsored by all 82 UN member states, the resolution was an outgrowth of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's total disarmament program presented to the Assembly Sept. 18.

The resolution called on the 10-nation Disarmament Committee due to meet in Geneva in 1960 to consider "in detail & in the shortest possible time" all disarmament proposals made before the 14th Assembly. It directed Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld & the 82-nation UN Disarmament Commission to make available to the Geneva meeting all "proposals," "suggestions" & "records" of the current Assembly session pertaining to disarmament. Although it did not refer to the Khrushchev proposal by name, it contained repeated references to the "general & complete" disarmament program he had outlined.

The resolution was endorsed in the Assembly Nov. 20 by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Min. Kuznetsov & by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge, who said the U.S. was "ready & eager" for a disarmament accord but would demand assurances that "as we lay down our weapons other nations will do the same."

The resolution was based on a compromise between Soviet & U.S. drafts exchanged by Lodge & Kuznetsov Oct. 21. A 2d Soviet draft, incorporating Western suggestions and handed to Lodge Oct. 23, was accepted Oct. 27 by a Western negotiating group that included the U.S., Britain, France, Italy, Canada & Brazil. The draft was sponsored by the entire UN membership Oct. 28 and was recommended by unanimous vote of the Assembly's Political Committee later that day. [See pp. 325B1, 301B1]

**French Plan.** A proposal to make a fresh approach to world disarmament by first eliminating "all vehicles for nuclear devices" was presented to the Assembly's Political Committee Oct. 22 by French Rep.-to-UN Jules Moch.

The plan called for "measures prohibiting first the development, then the manufacture & possession" of these potential "vehicles" for nuclear weapons: "satellites, rockets, supersonic or long-range aircraft, ocean-going submarines, aircraft carriers [&] launching pads." Moch noted that "past refusals to compromise" had made impossible "any effective control over stockpiles of nuclear weapons" or certainty "of a total reconversion of these stockpiles to peaceful ends." He suggested that "elimination of the most dreaded vehicles for . . . universal destruction" still was feasible and would be more effective than a first-stage disarmament plan limited "only [to] declarations." [See p. 325C2]

**'Ike' for Arms, Court Pacts.** Pres. Eisenhower's support for an East-West disarmament accord and for removal of restrictions on U.S. acceptance of International Court of Justice jurisdiction was outlined in a letter written to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) Nov. 17 & made public Nov. 26.

Answering a Humphrey letter of Oct. 21, the President asserted that an international disarmament pact would bring "greater security to all countries and lift the threat of devastating nuclear conflict." Such an agreement, he conceded, would entail "some risks, at least theoretically, of evasion" by signatory nations. "But," he declared, "one must ponder . . . the enormous risks entailed if reasonable steps are not taken to curb the international competition in armaments & to move effectively in the direction of disarmament."

Mr. Eisenhower pledged that as part of his administration's effort to "advance the rule of law in the world" and prevent "such brutal uses of force" as were employed in "Hungary & Tibet," he would renew action to eliminate the Conally Amendment restricting International Court jurisdiction in cases involving the U.S. "Elimination of this automatic reservation from our own declaration accepting compulsory [International Court] jurisdiction," he declared, "would place the United States in a better position to urge other countries to agree to wider jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice."† [See p. 278C2]

## HUNGARY

**Russians to Stay.** First Secy. Janos Kadar of the Hungarian Communist Party announced Nov. 30 that Soviet armed forces would remain in Hungary as long as "unsolved international problems" made their presence necessary.*

The Kadar declaration was made before Hungarian CP leaders, a Soviet delegation led by Premier Khrushchev, & other East European leaders gathered in Budapest for the 7th

‡ Western newsmen reported from Karachi Dec. 7 that unsightly refugee camps lining Pres. Eisenhower's route into the city had been razed during the last few weeks. Although his reception was considered genuinely enthusiastic, reporters said crowds had been pre-assembled to rehearse welcoming ceremonies & ovations.

§ French Ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France had called Apr. 2 for an East-West disarmament program based on controlled disengagement and regrouping of Western & Soviet forces in 3 zones on either side of the current line separating them. "Zone 0," 30 miles wide along the East-West border, would be totally disarmed & policed by UN contingents; "Zone 1" would be permitted only conventionally armed forces of the countries through which it ran; "Zone 2," behind the other 2 areas, could contain foreign forces armed with modern & nuclear weapons. [See pp. 381D1, 369F3]

† The Conally Amendment, adopted by the Senate in ratifying U.S. adherence to the International Court convention, reserved to the U.S. Govt. the right to declare that any case involving it was a domestic matter outside the court's jurisdiction. In a recent case, International Court jurisdiction over a U.S. claim for damages from the USSR for an American plane shot down by Soviet fighters was refused by the USSR on grounds that the incident was a "domestic" Soviet matter. [See p. 371G1]

* According to N.Y. Times dispatches from Vienna Nov. 30, 50,000-80,000 Soviet troops were based in Hungary. Russian forces also were stationed in Poland & East Germany. No Soviet forces were known to be in Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria or Albania, although Red Navy submarines occasionally had been reported using Albanian bases. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 270B2]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 5th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1943—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1959 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg. Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

Congress of the Hungarian Workers (Communist) Party, first to be held since the 1956 Hungarian revolt.

Kadar told the congress that Soviet forces were there for international, not domestic reasons. He asserted that the Hungarian Govt. was capable of defending itself against the "enemy within" and that withdrawal of Soviet troops would not benefit "reactionary forces" responsible for the 1956 revolt. "If," he warned, "reactionaries want to fight again, we shall not be against it because the Hungarian people have strength & . . . scores to pay off against the counter-revolutionaries."

Kadar also said that: (1) the U.S. was interfering in Hungary's internal affairs while maintaining diplomatic relations there; (2) Hungary "shall never recognize these illegal UN resolutions [on Hungary] which conflict with the UN Charter"; (3) Hungary's farm output remained low "mainly due to . . . backward agricultural production on split-up small plots of land"; a 2d 5-year plan to begin in 1961 would bring more peasants into farm cooperatives & would raise Hungarians' real incomes by 26-29%.

(CP Politburo member Jenoe Fock told the congress Nov. 30 that the 5-year plan would raise industrial production by 65-70%, farm output by 32% by 1965. The 2nd 5-year plan, approved by the congress Dec. 5, was the first Hungarian economic scheme fully coordinated with the Soviet bloc Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Hungary was to receive electricity & fuels from other council states to carry out the plan.) [See p. 167C2]

**Kadar Retains CP Leadership.** A new 71-member Communist Party Central Committee headed by Kadar was approved Dec. 5 by the closing session of the 7th CP Congress. The new Central Committee replaced a 53-member committee named following the 1956 revolt. It reelected Kadar as first secretary Dec. 5 and Jeno Fock, Gyula Kallai, Karoly Kiss & Gyorgy Marosan as secretaries. The committee elected a new 12-member CP Politburo composed of Kadar, his 4 secretaries, and Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Lajos Feher, Ferenc Muennich, Sandor Ronai, Mikolc Somogiya & Beszo Nemes. [See Vol. XVIII, 30B2; XVII, 94B3]

(Hungarian Pres. Istvan Dobi's admission to the Communist Party was announced Nov. 21 by the Budapest CP newspaper Nepszabadsag.)

**Khrushchev on Intervention.** Premier Khrushchev disclosed Dec. 2 that some Kremlin leaders had opposed the use of Soviet armed forces to crush the 1956 Hungarian revolt.

Addressing a rally at the Ganz-Mawag engineering works in Budapest, Khrushchev, who had arrived in Hungary Nov. 29, said that "some Soviet comrades expressed anxiety that any aid [against the revolt] would be misconstrued." But, Khrushchev asked, "how could the Soviet Union have withheld such help in 1956 when our troops were stationed in this country & the best sons of your people were being hanged?" "The saliva of the imperialists was running in their mouths at the prospect of Hungary's leaving the Socialist camp," he declared. "They thought that one by one they could sever the Socialist countries" from their base.

Khrushchev had told the Hungarian CP Congress Dec. 1 that the 1956 revolt was the fault of "the former leadership of the Hungarian Workers Party, & especially Matyas Rakosi, [which] had committed serious mistakes" undermining "the party's directing role & . . . the dictatorship of the proletariat." "Such armchair leaders became estranged from the masses, began to order the masses about" and "often used the dictatorship of the working class . . . against their own people." Hungarians' "confidence in the party was undermined, and this was exploited . . . by the forces of counter-revolution."

Khrushchev conceded that "certain difficulties, something of a fever, were experienced by some [Communist] parties, including our own," following the 20th congress of the Soviet Communist Party, which "boldly & sharply denounced the mistakes produced by the cult of personality" & "Joseph Stalin's mistaken proposition that the class struggle grows sharper with progress in Socialist construction."

Conceding that some had opposed his raising the matter "so sharply," Khrushchev declared: "It had to be done. . . . Our organism has become even stronger afterward." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 364F3, 213B1-216G3]

**UN Votes Debate.** The UN General Assembly voted by 51-10 (15 abstentions, 6 absent) Nov. 25 to debate the "question of Hungary" as an "important & urgent matter" requiring UN attention. The resolution, opposed only by the Soviet bloc and Yugoslavia, was approved after Sir Leslie Munroe, special UN representative on Hungary, had informed the Assembly earlier that day that debate of the problem was "urgent" due to "the imminent possibility of further executions of" Hungarians who participated in the 1956 revolt.

The resolution had been approved by the Assembly's Steering Committee Nov. 23 by a vote of 15-3.†

Munroe's report to the Assembly, made public Nov. 27, cited what was termed "authoritative information & evidence" about continued trials & executions of Hungarian rebels. It said Hungarian Govt. spokesmen had "conceded that sentences of death had recently been carried out in connection with alleged crimes [committed] during the uprising of 1956." It welcomed Hungarian Govt. denials of reports that young rebels were being held for execution on reaching 18, but it noted that many persons still were held as rebels, including "some of the greatest names in . . . Hungarian literature."

† Steering Committee members favoring the draft: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Britain, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, Liberia, Philippines, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, U.S. Opposed: the USSR, Czechoslovakia & Rumania. Indonesia & Morocco abstained.

Munroe suggested that withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary would be a "contribution to the normalization of the situation" in Hungary. He urged continuation of his role as "a symbol of continuing United Nations concern . . . [for Hungary's] political independence." [See p. 323G1]

Major statements made on Hungary in the UN Assembly Nov. 25:

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge—"It is clear that the end of the reign of terror is not yet in sight."

Soviet Rep.-to-UN Kuznetsov—"Certain circles" in the U.S. who backed the Hungarian debate had supported "subversive actions against Hungary" & "other Socialist countries, . . . to prevent . . . consolidation of the Socialist order in these countries."

(Kuznetsov had told the Steering Com. Nov. 23 that Western "subversion" against Eastern European states was "still in progress." "The Soviet bloc is a permanent feature of the international landscape," he declared, "and the sooner the United States understands this . . . the sooner peoples will breathe easier throughout the world.")

Hungarian Rep.-to-UN Janos Peter—"Official & semi-official [U.S.] . . . organs transplant[ed] subversive elements into Hungary with a view to provoking repressive measures against them & . . . come out as champions of human rights."

## OTHER WORLD NEWS

**'Outer 7' Trade Zone Pact.** A convention establishing a European Free Trade Association (EFTA) was initialled in Stockholm Nov. 20 by ministers of Austria, Britain, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden & Switzerland.

EFTA grouped together the "outer 7" European non-members of the European Economic Community (EEC), the "common market" association formed by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands & Luxembourg.

Negotiations to form the EFTA had begun after the collapse of British-led efforts to create a European free trade zone for industrial goods that would include all 18 member states of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, including the 6 EEC nations.*

A communiqué issued by the EFTA founders at the end of their Nov. 19-20 meeting expressed hopes that the 7-nation accord would be temporary and "a step toward an agreement" to extend the trade association to the 11 other OEEC states. It called on the 6 EEC nations to agree to renew free trade zone negotiations within the OEEC. It welcomed a Finnish request for talks on associate EFTA membership although such talks would be delayed until signature of the 1960 Soviet-Finnish trade pact.

Major EFTA pact provisions:

Tariffs—A 20% reduction of tariffs on industrial goods traded among

* The original British plan for a 17-nation European free trade zone had been put forward before Spain became the 18th OEEC state. [See p. 233B2]

EFTA states was to take place July 1, 1960.* 8 further reductions of 10% each were to achieve elimination of such tariffs by Jan. 1970. No common EFTA tariff was to be applied to goods from non-member states, which would remain subject to tariffs fixed individually by each EFTA state. No discriminatory increase of tariffs on goods from non-members was planned.

**Quotas**—Quantitative restrictions on imports from EFTA states were to be reduced progressively to insure the ending of quotas by Jan. 1970. Quotas for reasonable imports from each member state were to be fixed by each member by July 1, 1960 and were to be increased by at least 20% each year until such curbs disappeared.

**Enforcement**—A council in which each member state exercised one vote was established to oversee enforcement of the convention and carry on negotiations with the EEC, OEEC, General (Geneva) Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) & other economic groups. The council was to decide all EFTA disputes and insure that competitive benefits of tariffs & quota reductions were not nullified by hidden restrictive measures.

EFTA grouped 7 nations with 90 million inhabitants in a trade association less rigid in scope than EEC, with a population of 170 million. Unlike EEC, EFTA envisaged no steps toward political integration of member states, a major reason for British refusal to participate in EEC. Although EFTA nations had only ½ the population of EEC states, their combined national incomes were ⅔ & their combined imports & exports ¾ of the combined totals for the 6 EEC nations.

The decision to negotiate an EFTA convention was made by representatives of the "outer 7" nations in a meeting July 19-21 in Saltsjoebaden, a Swedish resort near Stockholm. An earlier conference of "outer 7" economic experts, meeting June 1-13 in Saltsjoebaden, had indorsed the EFTA program as feasible. The plan had been accepted by Premiers H. C. Hansen of Denmark, Einar Gerhardsen of Norway & Tage Erlander of Sweden in a meeting July 11-12 in Kungalv, Sweden.†

British Prime Min. Macmillan, in a London address Nov. 16, asserted that Britain's economic policies were aimed toward creating a "closer economic association in all Europe." Warning of the dangers of economic warfare among rival Western European trading blocs, Macmillan insisted, however, that Britain had taken "the most practical step" open to it by leading in forming EFTA. [See pp. 390A1, 381F1, D2, 3A1; Vol. XVIII, 415B2, 374A3]

**EEC Extends Quota Cuts.** The EEC Ministerial Council, meeting in Strasbourg, announced Nov 24 that import quota liberalizations planned for EEC states Jan. 1, 1960 would be extended to other Western nations. All import quotas were to be enlarged by at least 10%, most by 20%, & a few, on products virtually barred, by ⅓ to levels equal to at least 4% of domestic production of each item in the importing country. The council reached no decision on proposals for extension to non-EEC nations of tariff cuts due July 1, 1960 or on French suggestions made Nov. 16 for doubling the 10% 1960 tariff reductions.

The EEC Council announced that a "contact committee" would be created to begin negotiations with the rival EFTA on preventing a permanent economic division of Western Europe. The agreement to seek EEC-EFTA negotiations reportedly was the work of Netherlands Foreign Min. Joseph M. A. H. Luns, who had met with British Foreign Secy. Lloyd in London Nov. 20 to discuss plans for mutual extension of EEC & EFTA tariff cuts to both groups.

The EEC Council voted Nov. 24 to reelect for 2-year terms EEC Pres. Walter Hallstein (West Germany) & Pres. Etienne Hirsch (France) of the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC). (Hallstein, Hirsch and Pres. Paul Finet of the European Coal & Steel Community High Authority had met with Pres. Eisenhower June 10 during a 3-day visit to the U.S. They had conferred with then-Acting State Secy. C. Douglas Dillon June 9 on proposals for establishing a joint EEC-EAEC-ECSC embassy in Washington.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 2E1]

(A $29,540,000 budget for EEC & EAEC expenditures in 1959 had been approved May 6 by the joint EEC-EAEC Ministerial Council, meeting in Brussels. Approximately $20 million was for EEC operations, the remainder for the EAEC.)

**Dollar Import Curb Opposed.** OEEC nations were urged Dec. 6 to end restrictions on dollar imports "in the interest of world trade." An annual OEEC report on the U.S. economy, issued in Paris, warned that despite U.S. recovery from the 1957-58 recession, a U.S. trade imbalance remained "which would not be sustainable over the long term." "It is important," the OEEC warned, "that the disappearance of balance-of-payments difficulties in most [OEEC] . . . countries should be followed by the removal of the remaining discriminations on dollar imports."

Addressing a Tokyo meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT), State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon demanded Oct. 27 the removal of "outmoded trade restrictions" within a "few months" to avert a "resurge of protectionism & restrictive actions." Dillon asserted that measured by "net transfers of gold & liquid dollar assets from the . . . [U.S.] to the rest of the world," the U.S.' balance-of-payments deficit "was $3.4 billion in 1958" & was "expected to be around $4 billion this year." "Deficits of this magnitude," he warned, "cannot of course continue."

Treasury Secy. Robert B. Anderson told the annual joint meeting of the International Bank & International Monetary Fund in Washington Sept. 29 that the U.S. hoped to offset its foreign payments deficit by increased exports but might be forced to cut foreign aid expenditures to reduce the deficit. Anderson urged instead that prosperous Western European countries remove their restrictions on dollar trade and assume a greater share of aid to less-developed areas. [See pp. 374E2, 322G1]

**GATT Backs Freer Trade.** Ministerial rank economic officials of 35 GATT nations, meeting in Tokyo Oct. 27-29, supported U.S. demands for trade liberalization and pledged "rapid progress . . . in the elimination of all quantitative restrictions on imports by countries no longer experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties." A GATT ministerial communiqué also urged Oct. 29: (1) expediting of plans for 1960-61 tariff reductions, (2) elimination of agricultural subsidies & import quotas and (3) steps to prevent use of EEC & EFTA membership for trade discrimination against other nations.‡

The ministerial meeting was followed by the 4-week 15th GATT conference, which ended in Tokyo Nov. 20 after approving plans for ending trade quotas and urging industrial powers to examine all tariff & quota restrictions on imports from less-developed nations. (Poland was admitted to associate GATT membership by the Tokyo meeting Nov. 9. The 14th GATT conference, which ended a 3-week meeting in Geneva May 30, had approved associate membership for Yugoslavia May 25 & Israel May 29.)§¶

**Antarctic Pact Signed.** A treaty setting aside the entire area of Antarctica as a scientific preserve free from military activities was signed in Washington Dec. 1 by representatives of the U.S., USSR, Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Britain, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway & South Africa.

The treaty, worked out in secret Washington talks begun by the 12 nations Oct. 15, was considered a major step toward fulfilling Pres. Eisenhower's appeal to all nations to preserve Antarctica for peaceful pur-

*Agricultural products were the subject of a convention annex containing special provisions for enlargement of farm trade to benefit EFTA member states whose economies depended on such exports. [See Vol. XVII, p. 354F3]

† A meeting of the Nordic Council (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland) Nov. 1-7 in Stockholm agreed to abandon plans for a Scandinavian common market in favor of participation in EFTA. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 375A1, 370E1]

‡ Dir. Nobuhiko Ushiba of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Economic Bureau pledged Oct. 31 that Japan would end all restrictions on imports from the U.S. by Apr. 1, 1961 "at the latest." He promised that Japan would end some restrictions by Mar. 31, 1960, the end of the current Japanese fiscal year. Japan currently had an international payments surplus of $1.2 billion. (GATT spokesmen disclosed Oct. 20 that both Japan & Australia had pledged liberalization of trade in response to appeals by the U.S. & Canada.)

§ Associates became full GATT members on implementation of GATT tariff requirements and on ratification of their applications by ⅔ of the GATT membership. GATT currently had 37 full members. (The Yugoslav application for limited GATT participation was accepted by ⅔ of GATT members & became effective Nov. 17.)

¶ The 14th GATT conference voted May 30 to grant West Germany a 3-year moratorium on removal of what were considered excessive import restrictions. West Germany pledged to end a substantial part of its restrictions on agricultural & industrial goods by July 1, 1960, the remainder by the end of the 3-year period.

poses.* [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 180A3, 145G2]

The 14-article treaty was to take effect on ratification by all original signatories. Its major provisions:

1. "Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited . . . any [military] measure, . . . such as the establishment of military bases & fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any type of weapons."

2. & 3. "Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica . . . as applied during the Intl. Geophysical Year, shall continue . . ." Signatories would exchange scientific plans, "scientific personnel . . . between expeditions & stations" and "scientific observations & results from Antarctica."

4. Signatories agreed to freeze their current territorial claims in Antarctica without prejudice to such claims.†

5. "Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica & the disposal . . . of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited."

6. Treaty provisions applied in the area south of 60° South Latitude, including all ice shelves, but not to "the high seas within that area."

7. & 8. Signatories would name observers having "complete freedom of access [including aerial observation] at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica" for inspection of "all stations, installations & equipment, and all ships & aircraft . . . embarking cargoes & personnel." Signatories would be required to notify other signatories in advance of all expeditions, stations & military personnel to be introduced into Antarctica. Observers would be responsible only to the signatory "of which they are nationals." Signatories agreed to settle jurisdictional disputes by mutual consultation.

9. Signatories would meet in Canberra, Australia within 2 months after the treaty became effective, & regularly thereafter, to exchange information on implementation of the pact.

10. Signatories pledged not to violate the UN charter.

11. Disputes arising from the treaty would be "referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement" if consultation, arbitration, mediation or conciliation failed.

12. Revision of the treaty would be possible at any time by unanimous agreement of the signatories. The pact would remain in force indefinitely, subject to a review conference after 30 years & withdrawal of any signatory after 34 years.

13. The pact was subject to usual ratification procedures and was open to all UN member states as well as non-UN states invited to join by "consent of all the contracting parties."

14. Treaty languages: English, French, Russian & Spanish.

* Delegation chiefs were: U.S. Amb. Paul C. Daniels, Soviet First Deputy Foreign Min. Vasily V. Kuznetsov, Sir Esler Dening of Britain, Pierre Charpentier of France, Norwegian Amb.-to-U.S. Paul Koht, South African External Affairs Min. Eric H. Luow, Adolfo Scilingo of Argentina, New Zealand Prime Min. Walter Nash, Australian Foreign Min. Richard G. Casey, Viscount Aubert de Thieusies of Belgium, Chilean Sen. Marcial Mora, Japanese Amb.-to-U.S. Koichiro Asakai.

† Territorial claims to pie-shaped wedges of Antarctica radiating from the south pole had been made by 7 signatories—Argentina, Australia, Britain, Chile, France, New Zealand & Norway. The British, Argentinian & Chilean claims conflicted. The U.S. & USSR had made no Antarctican claims and did not recognize any. No new claims were to be made while the treaty was in force.

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## LABOR

**Steel Peace Plea.** Pres. Eisenhower made a radio-TV appeal to the steel industry & the United Steelworkers union Dec. 3 to negotiate a settlement of their dispute.

Speaking to the nation before his departure "on a 3-week journey halfway around the world," Mr. Eisenhower devoted about 25% of his talk to the steel controversy. Linking the situation with the purposes of his trip, the President said "the success of all our efforts to build up & sustain the peace depends . . . [on] our spiritual & military strength . . . [& on] the health . . . requires cooperation among us all. We cannot—any of us—indulge our own desires . . . to the extent of working hardship throughout the country."

The President predicted that "voluntarily, in the spirit of free collective bargaining," the 2 sides "will act responsibly, or else, in due course, their countrymen will see that they act responsibly." He said that if free collective bargaining were to be preserved, "labor & management alike must see to it, in every dispute & settlement, that the public interest is a carefully protected as the interests of stockholders & employees." Mr. Eisenhower said he was instructing the Mediation & Conciliation Service director "to do all that he can to keep the parties negotiating on an around-the-clock basis."

Joseph F. Finnegan, head of the Mediation & Conciliation Service, said Dec. 4, however, that instead of around-the-clock meetings, he would schedule bargaining sessions "as they seem most productive." He arranged the next meeting for Dec. 5.

The President had said at his press conference Dec. 2 that he would "again . . . insist publicly" that the steel disputants "get . . . together." He asserted that "if we can't get anywhere on this thing, then finally the government cannot sit idly on its hands." "The day that we abandon free collective bargaining" would be "a sad day" for the U.S., Mr. Eisenhower continued. "Unless they get together on a kind of settlement that is equitable to each other & absolutely in the public interest," he warned, "we are going to lose—something."

David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, announced Dec. 3 that in a letter delivered to Mr. Eisenhower before the President's radio-TV address, he (McDonald) had proposed that terms be recommended by the fact-finding board Mr. Eisenhower had created for the steel dispute. "The union agrees & pledges that it will negotiate a settlement within the framework of the board's recommendations," McDonald's letter said. But R. Conrad Cooper, chief industry negotiator, rejected McDonald's proposal Dec. 3 as an attempt "to have a settlement decreed by government action."

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell said at a press conference Dec. 8 that the dispute could be settled by (a) asking a board to recommend terms, (b) asking Finnegan to propose a settlement or (c) submitting to voluntary but binding arbitration. McDonald Dec. 8 agreed to non-binding arbitration. He previously had proposed intervention by a board. But Cooper rejected all 3 alternatives Dec. 9 on grounds that the companies could not accept any inflationary proposal.

N.Y. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller suggested in an interview on WABC-TV's "Open Hearing" Dec. 6 that Vice Pres. Nixon help settle the dispute during Mr. Eisenhower's absence. Rockefeller said he hoped the dispute would not make new legislation seem necessary. He said that "the less rigid our rules are, in terms of government framework for the settlement of strikes, the better our system will work."

A Steelworkers union suggestion that the government start stockpiling steel in face of a possible resumption of the steel strike was rejected by Actg. Commerce Secy. Philip A. Ray Nov. 27. Ray said in a letter to the union's counsel that defense needs were "not merely for a given amount of steel in being but for a continuous flow of specially tailored items capable of meeting developing defense requirements. Only continued production of steel in all its phases can supply the real needs of defense."

(Lukens Steel Co. & the Steelworkers negotiated Dec. 2 an interim agreement under which the company's 4,000 workers would continue working even if the strike resumed. They would get all wage & other benefits that would be granted to employes of the major steel firms when the big companies & the union finally settled.)

(The Steelworkers Dec. 8 signed new 3-year contracts with the American Can Co. & the Continental Can Co. under which base pay, currently $1.96 an hour, would be raised 7¢ retroactively to Oct. 1, another 7¢ starting Oct. 1, 1960 & 7¢ more Oct. 1, 1961. The agreements provided increased insurance & welfare benefits to bring the hourly package up to 30¢ an hour according to union calculations or to 28.2¢ according to the companies.) [See p. 373F-G2]

**Holcombe Heads Reports Unit.** John Lavallee Holcombe, 48, director of the Defense Department's Office of Programming & Control, was appointed by Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell Dec. 4 to be $17,500-a-year commissioner of the Labor Department's new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports. The bureau was created to oversee compliance with the reporting sections of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act of 1959. [See p. 304E-F2]

**Carpenter Chiefs Accused.** Joseph

K. Huntsman & Harry Riley, members of Baltimore Local 101 of the United Bro'hood of Carpenters, asked Marion County (Indianapolis) Circuit Court Nov. 30 to appoint monitors to halt alleged corruption in their union. They accused Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, Vice Pres. O. William Blaier, Treasurer Frank M. Chapman & 11 other international Carpenters officers of bribery, of threatening foes with injury or death, of withholding pensions of retired members who opposed them, of destroying possibly incriminating union records and of not letting rivals speak at union conventions. They accused the officials of accepting $107,935 in "gratuities" from employers and of paying back income taxes for individuals who knew what they had done. [See p. 374D1-C2]

**Hoffa Limits Picket Aid.** Pres. James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters Bro'hood announced in Chicago Dec. 2 that his union would "refuse to honor [picket] lines set up [by other unions] for organizational or recognition purposes" but would observe picket lines in primary strikes if the striking unions first insured the Teamsters against financial penalties from possible damage suits. In honoring such lines, the Teamsters would "not get in trouble helping them," Hoffa said. "In cases affecting our own locals, we'll insure each other," he announced. [See p. 168F3]

## POLITICS

**Democrats Plan Policy.** The national Democratic Advisory Council met in New York Dec. 5-7 to formulate policy for the 1960 campaign.

The council proposed Dec. 5 that a "National Peace Agency" be created to help solve such world problems as disarmament & "overpopulation, including acceptable methods of dealing with . . . over-rapid population expansion." Democratic National Chrmn. Paul M. Butler said the proposal to deal with population was not an endorsement of birth control. His own position on this issue, Butler said, was the same as Pres. Eisenhower's: foreign government requests for birth control aid should be met by private agencies, not by the government. [See p. 393A-C1]

The council Dec. 6 adopted a statement criticizing the Eisenhower administration and outlining its own policies in 22 areas. Main points of the Democratic statement:

**1. Government finance**—The GOP Administration "set an all-time record of budget deficits in peacetime"—$12½ billion in fiscal 1959, compared with the net surplus of more than $4 billion during the Truman Administration's 4 peace-time years. The government "is finding it harder to borrow money." It had been able to borrow "all the money it wanted" at 2%-3% interest at the end of the Truman Administration, but "now it has to pay 5% or more." The federal debt's annual cost "has gone up $2.6 billion under the Republicans & is still rising." "The Administration has talked of the desirability of funding a larger portion of the public debt in long-term securities" but "has . . . been financing a growing share of it with short-term paper" and had "turned down one opportunity after another to market long-term securities at reasonable rates."

**2. Economic growth**—The annual rate of economic growth dropped from 4.7% during 1947-53 to less than 2.5% during 1953-59 "despite continued improvements in technology."

**3. Money & credit**—"The first step in the restoration of a satisfactory rate of economic growth must be reversal of the Republican high-interest, tight-money policy, which has been instrumental in producing economic stagnation & precipitating 2 recessions."

**4. Inflation**—The Republicans "generate[d] a unique inflation for relative peacetime. . . . The cost of living has risen almost 10% in the last 4 years. . . ." "The most important inflationary force appears to be 'administered prices,'" the continual price raises made by "strong & concentrated industries with monopoly or semi-monopoly power." Inflation could be conquered by "a stable & optimum rate of economic growth" plus budget reforms and more effective use of Federal Reserve monetary & credit functions without generally raising interest rates.

**5. Strikes**—The President's action in the steel strike "came too late, and with the crudest weapon at his hand—a Taft-Hartley injunction." "The government did nothing when only the employes were pinched by loss of wages. It acted only when the industry was pinched by a shortage of steel." New labor law should provide "a variety of approaches suited to particular situations, including the appointment of fact-finding boards with power to recommend, for the guidance of the parties & the public, terms of settlement of disputes which threaten the national interest."

**6. Revenue**—GOP fiscal policies meant surrender of "supremacy in intercontinental missiles" to the USSR and inability to provide for school construction & public works. Money for needed programs could be provided without raising tax rates by (a) reversing the high-interest policy and reducing military waste and farm program costs, (b) collecting more than $26 billion a year in income taxes owed to the government but not reported, (c) plugging tax loopholes and (d) expanding the economy.

**7. Education**—Administration failures to meet educational requirements should be reversed by: (a) federal grants & other aid for local school construction & other educational needs, (b) a federally supported scholarship program & adequate loan program for college students, (c) aid to expand college physical facilities to handle enrollment increases, (d) an expanded federal scholarship program for teacher education, (e) aid to research in developing educational resources, techniques & methods, (f) aid for adult education & retraining, (g) abolition of the required loyalty oath for student loans. (Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida & Mrs. Benjamin Bryan Everett, N.C. national committeewoman, dissented on grounds that pre-college education was a state responsibility.)

**8. Health**—Appropriations to aid hospital construction should be increased, and aid should be provided to build 20-24 new medical schools and to expand existing ones. Social Security beneficiaries should get hospital & surgical care financed by increased payroll taxes. Loans should be authorized for health insurance co-operatives.

**9. Housing**—A doubling of the housing production rate to about 2 million units a year was needed. Steps to be taken included: (a) aid to increase the level of private building, (b) a long-term federal commitment for "a stepped-up program of slum clearance & urban renewal," (c) an expansion of aid in relocating displaced families & businesses, (d) "authorization of as many new public housing units as local communities are prepared to utilize," (e) a housing program for moderate-income families, (f) research & credit aid for farm housing.

**10. Natural resources**—"The Republican policy of 'no new starts' in resource development has created a critical situation. . . ." Expanded programs should be undertaken for water conservation & storage, soil conservation, water pollution control, minerals stockpiling and mining. "A Youth Conservation Corps should be established" and "giant electric energy systems" developed with the government building transmission & hydro projects and speeding up development of atomic generating stations.

**11. City problems**—A national commission should be established "to survey the needs of . . . metropolitan areas and determine whether the federal government should take a more active role" in aiding cities & suburbs with "problems of growth," such as the increasing difficulty of providing pure water & easy transportation.

**12. Civil rights**—The Attorney General should exercise vigorously his powers "to guarantee all persons their civil rights, including especially the right to vote." His "powers to initiate civil injunction suits" in rights cases should be extended. New legislation should give federal officials "effective means to protect the right to vote in federal elections." (Gov. Collins & Mrs. Everett dissented.)

**13. Small business**—"The Republican Administration has made it so hard for small business that only one enterprise out of every 2 started today has a chance of lasting more than 2 years." A reversal of the GOP "high-interest policy . . . will ease the tight-money squeeze that is now forcing so many small businesses into bankruptcy." There "must be" a reversal of the Small Business Administration's "negative approach" that had curtailed "the new sources of long-term credit & equity capital opened up for small business by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958."

**14. Agriculture**—Because of GOP policies, "farm income is down 25% since 1952" and "farm purchasing power is at its lowest point since the 1930s." "The Republican Administration has persistently pictured our agricultural surpluses as a liability & misfortune" whereas "America's enormous capacity to produce food" should be considered "a major asset in our effort to construct a peaceful & free world." Farm programs should "be put into effect by the choice of a substantial majority of the producers of the commodity directly affected." The programs should adjust "supplies to conform to the nation's real needs." These programs "should be accompanied by income supplements & by other programs needed to guarantee adequate reserves."

**15. Aged persons**—The number of persons over 65 was expected to increase from the current 16 million to more than 26 million—one out of every 8 Americans—by 1980. They should be aided by higher Social Security benefits, health care through the Social Security System, authority for pensioners to earn more money without sacrificing their pensions, use of all the money authorized by the 1959 Housing Act to build housing for the elderly and creation of an Older Persons Bureau.

**16. Unemployment**—Unemployment in recent years, "even in times of relative prosperity," had been "intolerably high." The area redevelopment bill vetoed by Mr. Eisenhower in 1958 "should be enacted." Vocational training & retraining programs "need to be stepped up in order that available workers can be matched with available jobs."

**17. Living standards**—Coverage under the minimum wage law should be extended and the hourly minimum raised to $1.25. Migrant laborers & their families should be assured "decent wages . . . minimum standards of health, housing, Social Security protection, education & welfare services." "National standards" should be set up for jobless benefits, "and those whose unemployment compensation has expired should be made eligible for federally aided public assistance." Permanently & totally disabled persons should be given Social Security benefits before they reach the current minimum age of 50.

**18. Culture & art**—A federal advisory agency should be authorized to help plan the development of U.S. cultural resources & to promote appreciation of the arts. Incentives should be provided for "those who have the talent to produce cultural assets for the nation."

**19. Integrity in administrative agencies**—Congress should investigate "the spread of apathy & corruption in the federal administrative agencies" under the GOP Administration. "Some [agencies] have become the handmaiden of the very industries they regulate."

**20. Defense & space**—The U.S. "was the pre-eminent power in the world" when Harry Truman left the Presidency but had been "outstripped by the Russians in important forms of modern armaments" & in space exploration since the GOP Administration took over. "We have been cast into this grave position because the Republicans believe money to be more important than the military security of our country." A Democratic President succeeding Pres. Eisenhower should rebuild U.S. forces, create adequate U.S. capability to deal with "brush-fire" wars, weed out obsolete weapons on which billions were being wasted and eliminate duplication in defense & space organizations.

**21. World leadership**—The GOP Administration's foreign policy record was characterized by "a reluctance to grasp the true requirements of American power, a failure on the President's part to form policy with a strategic sense, & a preference for the soft slogan." "The Democratic Party pledges itself to the only sound road to peace—to a revival & reawakening of our purpose & national power, for the creation of a closely-linked society of free nations capable of besting the Soviet Union in the total competition to which it has challenged the free peoples." The U.S. undoubtedly would lose its "position of leadership, our allies & friends and eventually our ability to protect our freedom & our way of life from the aggressive thrusts of Communist power" unless it met the Soviet challenges and came out ahead in the development of nuclear weapons & armed forces, in the conquest of space, "in the race to create decent living standards for the millions who live in the low income countries" and in developing & maintaining "an international system that is stronger, more dedicated to human values & swifter in its march

toward social justice than the Communist alternative." "The Republicans have been forced into the path of negotiation against their will, under unfavorable circumstances and with no clear ideas to how they propose to achieve peace with justice through negotiation."

**22. Peace**—"Peace is our greatest goal," and "the achieving of disarmament with inspection & control should have top priority in our policy." "We should not permit the Communist world to usurp the role of peacemaker. The Republicans permitted Mr. Khrushchev to take from us the mantle of leadership . . . in proposals for disarmament." "We should test the sincerity of Soviet intentions by concrete proposals of our own. . . ." The world, including Communist states, "is in a constant process of change. . . . Western policy must be oriented not just to meeting but to influencing & guiding changes in the world situation." "We must keep open the lines of communication with our opponents" but understand that "to permit the Communist world to achieve superiority in military power could be disastrous to the cause of peace."

**Dispute over 'Liberals.'** Ex-Pres. Truman, serving in New York Dec. 7 as chairman of a $100-a-plate Democratic fund-raising dinner honoring Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, repeated assertions he had been making that the party needed as its 1960 Presidential candidate "a vigorous, fighting, genuine liberal and not a hot-house liberal who talks the game but doesn't play it." He assailed "phony liberals," "the Johnny-come-lately, well-fed liberals who would like to have a disproportionate voice in the party." He charged that "unless you go along with [them] . . . & stand for everything they advocate, you are in for . . . abuse. . . . Many a genuine working liberal has been a victim of their intolerance."

Mrs. Roosevelt replied that "I welcome every kind of liberal that begins to learn by coming into our party what it is to work on being a liberal." She conceded that "very often . . . liberals don't agree" but added that "perhaps we have something to learn from liberals that are younger. . . ."

(Truman made a similar attack on "hot-house" liberals in Toledo, O. Nov. 21 at the 3-day convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.)

(Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, addressing the Young Democrats Nov. 20, had urged a modernized New Deal to cope with new problems. He urged such "experimental" ideas as the application of the Social Security concept to a national health-insurance plan.) [See p. 305D-F2]

(Roy A Schafer of Pittsburgh was elected Nov. 21 to succeed Nelson Lancione of Columbus, O. as president of the Young Democratic Clubs.)

**Freedoms Award to Truman.** The 4 Freedoms Award of the United Italian American Labor Council was presented to Truman at a N.Y. luncheon Dec. 5. Luigi Antonini, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was reelected president of the council the same day.

**Loyalty Pledge.** The Democratic National Committee, meeting in Washington, adopted Sept. 16 a "good faith" resolution intended to commit Southern delegates to support the party's 1960 Presidential & Vice Presidential nominees. Southern members of the national committee shouted "no" in the voice vote on on the resolution but did not debate the matter since they were convinced they would lose. The resolution, identical to the one adopted by the 1956 convention, had been demanded by Democratic National Chrmn. Paul M. Butler. [See Vol. XVI, p. 270A2]

Alabama's Democratic Executive Committee had voted by 45-25 in Birmingham Mar. 20 to cancel the pledge requiring Presidential electors to vote for the party's Presidential nominee. Similar action had been taken in Arkansas & Georgia. Louisiana & Mississippi party regulations permitted the withholding of support from the national Democratic nominee. According to a Mar. 14 Gallup Poll, 50% of Southern white Democrats favored & 29% opposed organizing a States Rights party with a segregationist as candidate should a strong advocate of school integration be nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Party in 1960.

**Midwest Democrats Split.** The 3-day meeting of the 14-state Democratic Midwest Conference ended in Kansas City Sept. 13 with the organization split into 2 factions, each claiming to be the authentic conference. The split came after Jake More of Harlan, Ia., conference chairman, ruled that a constitution adopted in Milwaukee in March was invalid because the Milwaukee meeting lacked a quorum & because prior notice had not been given that a constitution was to be considered. The Milwaukee constitution required the removal of More because it provided that only state party chairmen & vice chairman and national committee members could be voting conference delegates & officers. More's ruling led to a walkout of delegates from 11 states, who then elected Frank G. Theis as chairman of what they called the valid Democratic Midwest Conference. More, who continued as chairman of the remaining group, said Democratic National Chrmn. Paul M. Butler was responsible for the split.

**Louisiana Primaries.** Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, 47, of New Orleans & ex-Gov. Jimmie H. Davis led 9 other candidates in Louisiana's Democratic gubernatorial primary Dec. 5. Since neither won a majority, a choice between the 2 leaders was to be made Jan. 9 in a Democratic run-off primary, tantamount to election in Louisiana. Francis C. Grevemberg won the virtually honorary GOP nomination.

Gov. Earl K. Long, 64, barred by the state constitution from reelection, ran for lieutenant governor but came in 3d behind C. C. (Taddy) Aycock, whom Davis supported, & Mayor George Bowdon of Alexandria, whom Morrison backed. A choice between the 2 leaders in the lieutenant governor race also was to be made Jan. 9.

Long's gubernatorial candidate, ex-Gov. James A. Noe, was a poor 4th in the gubernatorial primary. 3d: State Sen. William M. Rainach, a militant segregation leader.

Lawrence A. Wheeler, a Negro, won enough votes in New Orleans to enter a run-off with Patrick B. McGittigan, white, for the State House of Representatives. [See pp. 212C2-A3, 344D2-A3]

**Taft on Defeat.** Washington newsmen & politicians received copies Nov. 24 of a previously unpublished 1952 memo in which the late Sen. Robert A. Taft had analyzed his defeat by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for the 1952 GOP Presidential nomination. Taft said he had lost not because of failure of his supporters but because (1) N.Y. financial interests "had selected Gen. Eisenhower as their candidate at least a year ago," and (2) "4/5 of the influential newspapers" opposed "me continuously & vociferously, and many turned themselves into propaganda sheets for my opponent."

The names of those circulating the memo were not made public. Many political figures said the memo might serve to warn backers of Vice Pres. Nixon that N.Y. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller might be a powerful opponent for the 1960 nomination.

Taft said in his memo that "the majority of Republican governors were sold on Eisenhower support, although a majority of Senators & Congressmen were in my favor. However, the governors had far more political influence on delegates." [See p. 115G2; XVIII, 211B-C2; XII, 140G3; XIII, 257G1-D3; XII, 223J-224A, 39M]

**Few Vs. Catholic President.** 69% of voters would vote for a "well qualified" Roman Catholic for President and 20% would not, according to a Gallup Poll made public Dec. 8. Among non-Catholics, 61% would vote for a Catholic, 20% would not.

The N.Y. Times had reported Nov. 22 that statements opposing the Presidential candidacy of any Roman Catholic had been adopted at the annual state meetings of the Southern Baptist Convention affiliates in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas & Texas. Gov. John Patterson of Alabama, however, had publicly supported Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), a Roman Catholic, for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and Kentucky Baptists had adopted a declaration upholding the right of citizens to hold office regardless of "creed, culture, sex or race." [See p. 153G3]

**Carmine G. De Sapio** was reelected N.Y. County Democratic (Tammany) leader Sept. 24. [See p. 63C1]

## INVESTIGATIONS

### *TV-Radio Program Probes*

**'Quiz' Hearings Concluded.** Presidents of the NBC & CBS networks were questioned by the House Subcom. on Legislative Oversight Nov. 5-6 as it concluded hearings in Washington on the rigging of TV quiz programs.

NBC Pres. Robert W. Kintner told the subcommittee Nov. 5 that officials of his network had been deceived by quiz show producers and accepted their denials that quiz contest results were predetermined. Kintner disclosed that NBC had formed its own policing unit to detect fakery or profiteering by program production people. He reported that 2 men employed to promote studio audience applause on "Treasure Hunt" had been caught taking money for getting contestants onto the program. Kintner said NBC opposed government cen-

sorship and would not summarily ban quiz programs because they "can be enjoyable & instructive without any fakery." He advocated, however, that Congress make it a federal offense to cheat on a televised contest.

CBS Pres. Frank Stanton, in testimony Nov. 6, said the broadcasting industry must admit failure to act decisively when charges of quiz-show deception first were raised in 1957-58. However, he contended, broadcasting reforms must be carried out by the industry itself, not by government control. (Stanton had banned quiz programs from CBS Oct. 16 in response to revelations made during the House subcommittee hearings. He also called Oct. 20 for elimination of lesser deceptive practices, such as labeling "unrehearsed" or "impromptu" programs that were prearranged in some degree. As an example he cited the CBS-TV celebrity interview program "Person to Person." The program's producers, John A. Aaron & Jesse Zousmer, resigned Oct. 22 in protest against Stanton's statement. Commentator-newscaster Edward R. Murrow, former interviewer on the show but now on a year's leave from CBS, said in London Oct. 24 that Stanton had displayed "his ignorance" of news & TV production requirements and that some planning of program routine was a technical necessity.)

The House subcommittee made public Nov. 4 transcripts of secret testimony that the now-defunct "Quiz Kids" program (originated by Louis G. Cowan) had been rigged and that actress Patty Duke, 12, had been coached by production aide Shirley Bernstein for appearances on "$64,000 Challenge." [See p. 353F1]

Max Hess, department store owner of Allentown, Pa., testified Nov. 4 that he had paid $15,000 to have arrangements made for an employe, Kenneth Hoffer, to appear on "$64,000 Question" so as to publicize the store. He said he had paid "plug" specialists to arrange for mentions on many other programs.

As the subcommittee ended its quiz-show hearings Nov. 6, Chrmn. Oren Harris (D., Ark.) announced that it would investigate other "deceptive practices" in broadcasting. He said the quiz hearings had exposed a "sordid commercial scheme" that must be corrected by legislation. [See pp. 352D2-353G3]

**Cowan Quits CBS.** Louis G. Cowan, 49, former independent program producer (Quiz Kids, Stop the Music, $64,000 Question & Challenge), resigned Dec. 9 as president of the CBS Television Network. He charged that Stanton, president of CBS, Inc., had pressed for his resignation and suggested that Stanton did "not want a man who has had an association with quiz shows, even though his association was completely honest & honorable." Stanton, denying this, said he had been concerned with Cowan's physical condition (he was convalescing from an operation) and with Cowan's expressed intention to leave CBS in mid-1960. (Cowan had disposed of his interest in "$64,000 Question" 7 weeks after the series began in 1955 to become a CBS executive and was not implicated in rigging exposed in the House hearings.

**'Payola' Investigated.** Preliminary investigation by Harris Subcom. staff members of charges that radio-TV "disc jockeys" were bribed by recording firms to feature specific records on the air provoked these actions:

- Thomas Clay of WJBK, Detroit, was fired Nov. 21 after he had admitted accepting "payola" gifts.
- Alan Freed, recognized as leader in promoting a national fad for "rock & roll" jazz, was fired Nov. 21 by the ABC radio network's WABC, New York, after refusing to sign a company questionnaire about acceptance of payola. He denounced the questionnaire as "an insult to my reputation for integrity." Freed also was dropped Nov. 23 by WNEW-TV, New York, although he signed an anti-payola affidavit for the station. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 160F2]
- Disc jockeys Don McLeod of WJBK radio & Dale Young of WJBK-TV, Detroit, and Joe Niagara of WIBG, Philadelphia, resigned Nov. 23.
- The Federal Communications Comm. issued orders Dec. 3 that all U.S. radio & TV stations report by Jan. 4 whether they or any of their employes or contractors had received "valuable consideration" without on-the-air acknowledgment for any broadcast since Nov. 1, 1958.
- The Federal Trade Comm. issued a complaint Dec. 4 charging that the payola method of getting disc jockeys to "expose" (feature repeatedly) records had been used by the RCA, London and Bernard Lowe recording firms and 6 record distributors (David Rosen, Sparks Music, Chips Distributing, Edw. S. Barsky, & Universal of Philadelphia and Main Line of Cleveland).

## OTHER U.S. NEWS

**China Travel Ban Upheld.** The Supreme Court Dec. 7 refused to review lower court decisions upholding the State Department's refusal to permit Rep. Charles O. Porter (D., Ore.), reporter William Worthy Jr. & author-lecturer Waldo Frank to visit Communist China. The high court thus upheld the President's power to close certain areas to Americans.

In upholding the ban against Worthy, Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman had stated in his U.S. Court of Appeals opinion June 9 that the President had such authority both under specific Congressional action and on Constitutional grounds requiring no Congressional action. "In foreign affairs, especially in today's world of jets, radio & atomic power, an individual's yen to go & to inquire may be circumscribed," Prettyman said.

Frank's suit had been dismissed by U.S. Judge Charles F. McLaughlin in Washington Mar. 24, and the refusal was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington July 6.

(Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, who had applied for permission to visit China to write a National Geographic Magazine article, had been turned down by the State Department on the ground that he was not a full-time journalist.) [See p. 223B1]

**Heikkila Deportation Ordered.** The Board of Immigration Appeals Nov. 30 upheld an Apr. 20 order that William Heikkila, 53, a San Francisco draftsman, be deported to his native Finland. He had been seized on a San Francisco street and flown to Helsinki by way of Canada in Apr. 1958 but had been returned to the U.S. 5 days later by immigration authorities as a result of widespread criticism of the manner of his deportation. The current deportation order was based on the fact that, as an ex-Communist, he was excludable when brought back in 1958. Execution of the current deportation order was delayed pending rulings on appeals against the original deportation order & against a ruling that the Immigration & Naturalization Service had not been in contempt of court in its 1958 action. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 156C1]

**'Easy Arrest' Curbed.** The Supreme Court ruled Nov. 23 that suspicion alone was not grounds for arresting anybody. The 7-2 decision reversed the conviction (in federal court in Chicago Jan. 24, 1958) of John Patrick Henry, who had received a one-year jail sentence for stealing radios. Henry had been a passenger in a car that, according to Justice William O. Douglas' majority opinion, had been stopped without probable cause by FBI agents investigating a different matter. The agents, who had no warrant, then found the stolen radios. Douglas held that "it is better, so the 4th Amendment [barring unreasonable search & seizure] teaches, that the guilty sometimes go free than that citizens be subject to easy arrest." Justice Tom C. Clark's dissent, in which Chief Justice Earl Warren joined, said Henry had given cause for arrest by suspicious actions before the agents stopped the car.

**Bars Sued for Drunken Driver.** The N.J. Supreme Court Nov. 23 unanimously upheld the right of the widow of a victim of a drunken driving accident to sue the bars in which the driver had done his drinking. The case involved a $453,000 suit brought against 4 Newark tavern owners by Mrs. Arthur Rappaport of East Orange, whose husband had been killed Nov. 15, 1957 by a car driven by Robert Nichols, 18, while the latter allegedly was drunk.

**Pa. Blue Law Upheld.** A special 3-judge federal court in Philadelphia Dec. 1 upheld a 1959 blue law amendment banning Sunday sales of certain items in Pennsylvania. The decision was in a test case brought by Two Guys From Harrison, an Allentown discount house, which argued that the blue laws infringed on First & 14th Amendment guarantees of religious freedom & equal rights. [See p. 368A1]

## FOREIGN

**Australia.** Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies ended a one-week visit to Indonesia & talks with Pres. Sukarno Dec. 7 and flew to Malaya. [See p. 173D2]

A £200 million (Australian) ($440 million) annual defense plan providing for an end to conscription but enlargement of the regular & reserve armed forces was presented to Parliament Nov. 20 by Defense Min. Athol G. Townley. [See p. 266A1]

Australian import curbs on all consumer goods except autos were ended Dec. 1. [See p. 251F3]

**Belgium.** Gen. Jacques de Dixmude resigned Nov. 30 as chief of the armed forces general staff committee following a controversy over defense appropriations. [See p. 251A1]

African nationalist groups — the Abako association, led by Joseph Kasavubu, the Congo National Movement of Albert Kalonji & African Solidarity Party of M. Gizenga—boycotted nominations ending Dec. 5 for forthcoming Belgian Congo local elections. A declaration issued Dec. 4 by Abako leaders in Leopoldville demanded elections for assemblies to form provincial governments. It warned that the Abako-dominated Leopoldville Provincial Govt. would set up an independent Lower Congo Republic to take authority from Belgium. Belgian Congo Min. Auguste de Schryver met Kasavubu in Brussels Dec. 4 and had rejected any delay in local elections. [See pp. 376F1, 298A1]

**Bulgaria.** The appointment of ex-Premier Vulko Chervenkov as head of a new council controlling all Bulgarian science was reported Nov. 27 by the N.Y. Times. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 214B1]

**Ceylon.** Gov. Gen. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke dissolved the Ceylonese Parliament Dec. 5 and set new general elections for Mar. 19, 1960. Goonetilleke acted after the government of Premier Wijayanande Dahanayake had lost its majority & had survived a Nov. 27 confidence vote by only one ballot. Dahanayake resigned Dec. 7 from the ruling Sri Lanka Party after it refused to give him the party leadership generally held by a premier.

Finance Min. Stanley de Zoysa had quit Dahanayake's cabinet Nov. 22 after the arrest Nov. 19 of his brother, F. R. de Zoysa, in connection with the assassination of Prime Min. Bandaranaike. De Zoysa, Mrs. Vimala Wijewardene, ousted cabinet minister arrested the same day, & 5 other suspects were indicted Nov. 26 on charges of plotting Bandaranaike's murder. [See p. 346A1]

**Cyprus.** The state of emergency proclaimed in Cyprus Nov. 26, 1955 was ended Dec. 4 by Gov. Sir Hugh Foot. [See Vol. XV, p. 390B3]

**East Germany.** Leipzig Mayor Ernst Ulich & several other local officials were reported to have been dismissed Dec. 6 due to lagging food & industrial production in their districts. [See p. 170G1]

**France.** An estimated 60% of France's civil servants struck for 24 hours Dec. 2 to protest limited pay increases accorded them in the 1960 budget. Ignoring Pres. de Gaulle's appeals for labor discipline, they paralyzed water, postal & telephone systems, air traffic & other public services. The strike, the first major walkout since establishment of the 5th Republic, was organized by Communist, Catholic & Socialist trade unions. [See pp. 338C3, 323F1, 195A2, 155F2, 103C1]

French Cameroons troops killed 24 terrorists who attacked a military post near Bamendou Dec. 3. [See p. 338D2]

**Ghana.** Simon D. Dombo, leader of the opposition United Party, charged in a N.Y. Times interview Nov. 22 that opposition supporters had been "victimized & detained, removed & deported" by Prime Min. Nkrumah's Convention People's party. He said 70 United Party members had been arrested & held without trial. Information Min. Kofi Baako replied in a Times interview Nov. 29 that preventive detention laws used against oppositionists had been made necessary by attempts "to overthrow the Govt. by force" & to assassinate Nkrumah. [See p. 365C1]

A Ghana Academy of Learning was inaugurated in Accra Nov. 27 by Prince Philip of Britain.

**Guinea.** Pres. Touré returned to Guinea Dec. 5 from his 41-day foreign tour. Touré, who had visited the USSR Nov. 19-27, was reported to have told Soviet leaders that Guinea refused to support Soviet aims in Europe and would maintain equally strong ties with East & West. [See p. 372B2]

**Indonesia.** Red Chinese Amb. Huang Chen protested to Foreign Min. Subandrio Nov. 17 against regulations barring aliens, principally Chinese, from trading & business in Indonesia's rural areas. The Foreign Ministry restricted all travel outside Jakarta by Red Chinese diplomats Nov. 19 to halt their efforts to persuade alien Chinese to defy the regulations. The trade ban was designed to break the Chinese grip on Indonesia's rural economy and encourage indigenous trade under Pres. Sukarno's plans for a Socialist economy. All foreigners except diplomats were barred Nov. 29 from entering Jakarta. Aliens previously had been banned from Bandung, West Java capital, & Medan, in North Sumatra. [See p. 325E2]

Darul Islam terrorists killed 118 persons in an attack Nov. 24 on Chibugel, West Java. [See p. 298C3]

**Italy.** The Communist-backed cabinet of Sicilian regional Pres. Silvio Milazzo resigned Dec. 7 after the regional parliament, by 45-44 vote, had rejected his 1960 budget. [See p. 242A2]

A 5-year plan for reviving Italian agriculture was adopted Nov. 26 by Premier Segni's cabinet. The program provided increased farm credits, consolidation of "pulverized" small-strip farm holdings, loans for mechanization and rural public works & housing. [See p. 251A3]

**Japan.** Ex-Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura, 82, Japanese ambassador to the U.S. at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, interviewed by U.S. newsmen in Tokyo Dec. 7 (18th anniversary of the attack), said war with America had been "forced on our responsible people by young, audacious elements." He asserted that militarists "who wanted us to get on Hitler's & Mussolini's bus made a mistake." Nomura again denied that he had known of the Pearl Harbor attack when he called on then U.S. State Secy. Cordell Hull Dec. 7, 1941 with a note breaking off U.S.-Japanese negotiations. [See Vol. XI, p. 134F; VI, 361B; I, 458B]

Rep. Daniel K. Inouye (D., Hawaii), first U.S. Congressman of Japanese ancestry, ended a 4-day visit to Japan & talks with Crown Prince Akihito & Premier Kishi Dec. 5. [See p. 241C1]

**Korea.** Ex-Natl. Police Dir. Chough Pyong Ok of South Korea was nominated by the opposition Democratic Party Nov. 26 to run against Pres. Syngman Rhee in 1960 general elections. Vice Pres. John Myun Chang was nominated to seek reelection against Lee Ki Poong, Natl. Assembly speaker & vice presidential candidate of Rhee's Liberal Party. [See p. 210F3]

**Morocco.** A U.S. gift of 16 guns & 20 military vehicles valued at $500,000 was turned over to Crown Prince Moulay Hassan Nov. 27. [See p. 372A1]

**Nigeria.** The 2d African Regional Labor Conference ended in Lagos Nov. 15 after voting to reaffirm its affiliation with the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions. [See p. 365B1]

**Pakistan.** Sardar Mohammed Ibrahim Khan, ex-president of Pakistani-controlled Kashmir, was arrested Nov. 14 on charges of agitating against military rule of Pakistani Kashmir. [See p. 130D1]

Martial law provisions were eased by Pres. Ayub Khan Dec. 1 to permit political activities connected with local elections. [See p. 355D1]

**Poland.** A program of intensified austerity & economic controls was presented to the Polish Parliament Nov. 25 by Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz. The new program was defended by Cyrankiewicz as the only way to maintain a Polish "road to socialism" through "democratic centralism." He pledged that Polish agriculture would receive $850 million in state investments in 1960 but warned that farmers would be expected to repay $200 million in back debts & taxes. The economic plan envisaged increases of 2% in Polish imports & 8.6% in exports during 1960. [See p. 365A2]

The Communist-allied Polish United Peasant Party ended a 4-day congress in Warsaw Nov. 30 with a reaffirmation of support for the Communist plans for gradual increases in farm cooperatives & collectives. [See p. 87B1]

U.S. Commerce Secy. Frederick H. Mueller ended a 9-day visit to Poland Nov. 24 and told Warsaw newsmen that both nations were studying agreements to reduce tariffs & encourage Polish-U.S. trade. [See p. 288F1]

The Polish Writers Union's annual congress, meeting Dec. 3-5 in Warsaw, elected Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, non-Communist poet regarded as subservient to party policies, to replace Antoni Slonimski, an intellectual leader of the 1956 Polish unheaval, as union chairman. A new union board contained prominent Communist writers for the first time since 1956. [See p. 355A2]

The Polish Govt. announced in Warsaw's Trybuna Ludu Dec. 5 that it had banned public sale of the N.Y. Times & would not permit the replacement of the Times' ousted correspondent, A. M. Rosenthal. (Rosenthal, writing in the Nov. 30 Times, reported that Lt. Gen. Kazimierz Witaszewski, known to be a pro-Soviet Stalinist, had been named head of Polish Army intelligence.) [See p. 386B1]

**Red China.** The export of all Communist Chinese newspapers except the official CP Peiping People's Daily (Jenmin Jihpao) was halted Nov. 21.

Pardons were announced Dec. 4 for Henry Pu Yi, 54, ex-emperor of China & Japanese-occupied Manchuria,* and 30 high-ranking Nationalist military & political leaders imprisoned by Red China as war criminals. Others freed as fully reformed supporters of the "new China" were Nationalist Lt. Gens. Tu Yu-ming, Wang Yao-wu, Cheng Ting-chi & Sung Hsi-lien; "rightists" Gen. Huang Chi-hsiang, Fei Hsiao-tung, Pan Kwang-tan; Manchurian Gens. Kuo Wen-lin & Sionodonbob; ex-Chrmn. Tseng Kuo-ching of the Szechwan Provincial Kuomintang, Liao Chi-ching of the Nationalists' southwest China secret police, Maj. Gens. Yang Po-tao & Chiu Hsing-hsiang and Lt. Gens. Chen Chang-chieh, Chou Chen-Chiang & Lu Chun-chuan.

Aluminium, Ltd. of Canada disclosed in Montreal Nov. 26 that it had sold 5,000 tons of aluminum to Communist China in 1959 and would make additional sales there. [See p. 30D2]

Severe droughts had caused the loss of 25% of 1959 Hupeh Province crops & 54% of Shensi Province produce, Peiping radio reported Nov. 23 & 25. [See p. 346A3]

**Singapore.** Yusof Bin Ishak was approved by Queen Elizabeth II Dec. 1 as Singapore's first Malayan-born Yang di Pertuan Negara (chief of state) and was sworn in Dec. 3. Yusof, elected to the post by the leftist People's Action Party, replaced Sir William Goode, British governor of Singapore. His inauguration completed the establishment of Singapore self-government. [See p. 187F2]

**Somalia.** The UN General Assembly unanimously adopted Dec. 5 a Trusteeship Committee recommendation fixing July 1, 1960 as the date for Somalian independence from Italian-administered UN trusteeship. [See p. 211C1]

Ex-UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie, special UN commissioner on Somalia, reported to the Assembly Dec. 5 that an arbitration tribunal had been created to define the disputed Somali-Ethiopian border. [See p. 233B3]

**Soviet Union.** First Deputy Premier Mikoyan, in a Mexico City address published by Pravda Nov. 30, said Soviet foreign trade would reach 40 billion rubles ($10 billion at official rates) in 1959. 12 billion rubles ($3 billion) of it would be with non-Communist countries. The Mikoyan figures indicated that total Soviet trade had increased by 15% over 1958's 34.6 billion rubles ($8.45 billion) & trade with non-Communist nations by 33% over 1958's 9.1 billion rubles ($2.275 billion). [See p. 251E3, 120G3]

The discovery of vast oil & gas deposits in the Uzbek & Turkmen areas of the USSR was reported Dec. 4 by Geology Min. Pyotr Y. Antropov. New deposits were said to have been tapped near Irkutsk & Yakutsk, in Soviet Siberia. [See p. 24E1]

**South Africa.** Justice Min. Charles R. Swart, 65, was appointed by Queen Elizabeth II Dec. 6 to succeed the late Ernest Jansen as governor general of South Africa. Defense Min. Francois Erasmus replaced Swart as justice minister. [See p. 396G1]

A $40 million revolving credit was granted to the South African Govt. for "general purchases" Dec. 2 by a group of 11 U.S. commercial banks. It was to replace a $20 million revolving credit expiring in 1960. [See p. 234E3]

**Spain.** An oil exploration concession in Spanish Guinea, West Africa was granted Nov. 23 to an oil combine formed by the U.S.' Gulf Oil Co. & the Spanish CESPA firm. It was the first foreign oil concession granted by Spain. [See p. 242A3]

A Madrid military court convicted Adalberto Jimenez Lara, alleged Spanish CP Politburo member, and sentenced him Dec. 1 to 23 years' imprisonment for agitating for a general strike in June. 19 other leftists were sentenced to lesser terms for strike activities. [See pp. 323F3, 203C3]

**Sweden.** A joint session of the Swedish Parliament approved, by 185 to 178 Dec. 1, a 4% sales tax proposed by Premier Tage Erlander's minority Social Democratic cabinet to meet an estimated $400 million budget deficit. Abstention of 7 Communist deputies saved the Erlander cabinet from reversal on the tax bill, made a matter of confidence following its rejection Nov. 27 by the Lower House of Parliament. [See p. 178A3]

Justice Min. Ingvar Lindell was replaced by Herman Kling Dec. 1 to become governor of Halland Province. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 270G3]

**Turkey.** An Izmir court freed Capt. Hans Beck of the U.S.' Lykes Lines Nov. 27 from a $2 million bond for his detention in Izmir pending trial for negligence in the Feb. 3, 1957 sinking of the Turkish passenger ship Izmir in a collision with his ship, the Howard Lykes.

U.S. Air Force Sgt. John Brown's sentence for black marketing U.S. goods was reversed by an Izmir court Nov. 28. [See p. 386G1]

**West Germany.** An arms procurement program designed to rebuild key military industries but to prevent recreation of a German "armaments autarchy that would not be feasible economically today" was outlined to a semi-private meeting of West German industrialists Nov. 23 by Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss. The new policy, reported Nov. 25 by the Frankfurter Allgemeine, called for arms procurement on "a horse trader" basis in West Germany or abroad except where domestic purchases would (1) not interfere with civilian production (2) be beneficial to any West German industry working at less than capacity or (3) aid reconstruction of the aircraft & other dormant industries. [See pp. 347G1, 339C1]

Plans for West German-British development of the British Bluewater ground-to-ground missile were announced in Bonn Dec. 3 by Defense Mins. Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany & Harold Watkinson of Brittain. [See p. 346G3]

The West German Natl. Olympic Com. voted unanimously Dec. 6 to defy the opposition of the Bonn Govt. and join with East German athletes to compete in the Squaw Valley, Calif. Winter Olympics in an all-German team under a "neutral" German flag. [See p. 174F3]

A trade agreement signed in Berlin Nov. 24 by East & West Germany provided for the exchange of $545 million worth of goods in 1960. Goods valued at an estimated $476 million were exchanged under the 1959 all-German trade accord. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 381E2]

Ex-Elite Guard (SS) Col. Herbert Zimmerman was acquitted by a Bielefeld court Nov. 25 of charges that he had ordered executions of 100 Poles & Jews while Nazi security chief in Bialystok, Poland during World War II. [See p. 386C2]

A constitutional amendment passed Dec. 3 by the Bundestag transferred authority for legislation on atomic energy "for peaceful purposes" from the West German laender (states) to the Bonn Parliament. [See p. 369F2]

## LATIN AMERICA

### *Panama*

**Anti-U.S. Riots.** Celebrations of 2 national anniversaries in Panama during November were marked by nationalist riots over U.S. domination of the Panama Canal Zone. The incidents resulted in several conciliatory gestures towards Panama by the U.S.—among them Pres. Eisenhower's implication that the U.S. might let Panama fly its flag in the Canal Zone alongside the American flag to symbolize Panama's titular sovereignty there.

The disorders began during an attempt by Panamanian Nationalists to parade their flag into the Canal Zone Nov. 3, the 53d anniversary of Panamanian independence from Co-

* Pu Yi succeeded Dowager Empress Tsu Hsi to the Chinese throne in 1908 at the age of 2, was forced to abdicate by the Chinese Republic in 1912. He was restored to the Chinese throne briefly in 1917 by Gen. Chang Hsun but again abdicated to live in Tientsin as an ordinary citizen. He was crowned emperor of Manchukuo (Manchuria) by the Japanese in 1934, was captured by Soviet troops at the end of World War II and turned over to Communist China after testifying in Tokyo war crimes trials. [See Vol. XI, p. 12H]

lombia.* The parade had been planned openly as a nonviolent "invasion" under the leadership of ex-Forgn. Min. Aquilino Boyd,† a candidate in Panama's 1960 Presidential election, and Ernesto Castillero Pimentol, a National U. history teacher. However, American policemen & firemen in the Canal Zone refused to let the paraders cross the boundary from Panama City to plant a Panamanian flag in the zone. Street clashes developed in which demonstrators threw stones and Canal Zone police & firemen retaliated with tear gas & high-pressure water streams from fire hoses. American troops then took over the Canal Zone border patrol armed with machine guns & fixed bayonets. Mobs in Panama City responded by tearing down the flag in front of the American Embassy, stoning other U.S. agencies and burning cars. An estimated 80 demonstrators, Canal Zone policemen & troops were injured in the riots.

U.S. Amb.-to-Panama Julian Fiske Harrington delivered a note to the Panamanian Govt. Nov. 3 protesting the "unwarranted desecration" of the American flag and declaring that the "damage to American property" endangered good relations between the 2 countries. Panama in turn charged Nov. 4 that Canal Zone police had "unjustifiably" fired on unarmed Panamanians. Each country rejected the other's complaint. However, Panamanian Pres. Ernesto de la Guardia condemned Nov. 5 the anti-U.S. demonstrations. He said in a nation-wide broadcast that Panamanian demands were justified but should be pressed through diplomatic talks and on a basis of international justice.

U.S. officials declared in Washington Nov. 7 & 10 that a broadcast on the Panamanian police radio band Nov. 3 had ordered police not to interfere with the rioters, and that Panamanian authorities had done nothing to forestall disorders despite a 3-month warning by Boyd & Castillero about plans for the "invasion." The Panamanian Govt. was reported Nov. 14 to have demanded the recall of Canal Zone Gov. Maj. Gen. William E. Potter as its price for preventing further anti-U.S. incidents. U.S. State Dept. press officer Joseph W. Reap said the U.S. Govt. stood behind Potter, who "had been carrying out his duties" as required by law.

U.S. State Secy. Christian A. Herter met with Amb.-to-U.S. Ricardo M. Arias Nov. 16 and offered to send Deputy State Undersecy. Livingston T. Merchant to Panama to discuss the deteriorating relations. State Dept. press officer Lincoln White denied in Washington Nov. 20 a report that Dr. Milton Eisenhower had committed the U.S. to recognizing Panamanian sovereignty over the Canal Zone. (Panamanian Finance Min. Fernando Eleta reportedly told the Natl. Assembly in Panama Nov. 18 that Dr. Eisenhower, in an after-dinner talk Sept. 13, 1958, had said the U.S. would make a statement about Canal Zone soverignty Nov. 3, 1959. Both Eleta & Dr. Eisenhower denied Nov. 20 that anything had been said about a U.S. commitment.) [See p. 6E3; Vol. XVIII, 262G2-A3]

Merchant arrived in Panama Nov. 21 and, after a series of amicable talks with Pres. de la Guardia & Forgn. Min. Miguel A. Moreno Jr., reaffirmed Nov. 24 that "titular sovereignty over the Canal Zone" remained with Panama. He said that certain measures that the U.S. had decided to take more than a month previously "would rebound to Panama's economic well-being." The U.S. Defense Dept. was ordered Nov. 24 by Pres. Eisenhower to buy all supplies for military commissaries in the Canal Zone from U.S. or Panamanian sources. Previously the Defense Dept. had made purchases from low bidders.

Renewed anti-U.S. violence broke out in Panama City Nov. 30 as mobs of persons who had been celebrating the 138th anniversary of Panama's independence from Spain rushed toward the Canal Zone border. They stoned Panamanian Natl. Guardsmen and U.S. troops, 30 of whom were injured. The crowd dispersed after Col. John R. Wright, commander of the U.S. 20th Infantry's First Battle Group, threatened to issue orders to fire. But rioters continued their rock throwing in Panama City and broke plate glass windows of the Chase Manhattan Bank, All-American Cable office, United Fruit Co. & KLM (Dutch) airline ticket office.

In his Dec. 2 news conference, Pres. Eisenhower, in response to a question concerning the flying of the Panamanian flag in the Canal Zone, said he believed "we should have visual evidence that Panama does have titular sovereignty over the region." [See p. 147G3]

## Cuba

**Counter-Rebels Convicted.** 3 U.S. citizens—Rafael del Piño, Austin Frank Young & Peter John Lambton—were convicted by 2 Cuban military tribunals Dec. 8 of counter-revolutionary activities.

Del Piño, 33, a Cuban-born pilot who was wounded in July as he attempted to fly members of the Batista regime out of the country, was sentenced in Havana Dec. 8 to 30 years' imprisonment. The prosecution had demanded the death penalty, but a lighter sentence was imposed because he had caused no loss of life.

Young, 38, of Miami, was sentenced in Piñar del Rio Dec. 8 to 30 years at hard labor for leading a band of counter-revolutionists in the Organos Mts. of Piñar del Rio Province. He & an ex-Batista soldier escaped from prison Dec. 9 by fleeing through a hole in the guardhouse wall that apparently had been dug days before behind a religious shrine.

Lambton, 24, who had been captured with Young, received a 25-year sentence from the Piñar del Rio tribunal.

Also sentenced in Piñar del Rio Dec. 8: Fernando Pruna Bertot, 24, Cuban underground worker & ex-Columbia University student (30 years); 17 other Cubans (2-25 years). 18 persons were acquitted. [See p. 339G2]

(5 Cuban nationals were arrested near Miami Nov. 29 as they tried to load 3 bombs onto a rented plane on a little-used airstrip. U.S. customs agent Joseph A. Fortier said Dec. 1 that a marked map, also found in the plane, indicated a target in central Cuba. The Cubans, Miguel Orozco, Osvaldo Piedra, Manuel Revuelta, Manuel A. Blanco & José Antonio Hernandez, pleaded not guilty Nov. 30 to charges of attempting to smuggle bombs out of the country and were freed on $2,500 bond each.) [See p. 377F3]

**Britain Withholds Jets.** British Forgn. Office Undersecy. Lord Lansdowne announced in London Dec. 2 that Britain would not sell Cuba the 15 jet fighter planes for which it had been negotiating. Lansdowne denied that the decision had been caused by U.S. intervention. He said Britain merely was following its policy of helping to reduce tension in the area by restricing the sale of arms there. [See p. 347F1]

(Dr. Antonio Nuñez Jiménez, director of the Agrarian Reform Institute, asserted in a Dec. 4 radio interview that he had obtained credits totaling $100 million from France, Germany & the Netherlands despite U.S. efforts to prevent it. Recently returned from a 40-day European trip, Nuñez Jiménez said delegations from these countries would soon arrive to work out terms.) [See p. 324D1]

**Guevara Heads Bank.** Leftist Maj. Ernesto Guevara was appointed president of the National Bank of Cuba Nov. 26 to replace Felipe Pazos, who was appointed ambassador in charge of European economic affairs. Guevara said in an interview Nov. 27 in the semi-official newspaper Revolucion that he contemplated no drastic changes in Cuban economic policies. He said his most important duty would be to safeguard foreign exchange holdings.

(It was announced Dec. 9 that Cuban travelers would be permitted to take only $150 out of the country annually as opposed to the $500 previously permitted. The Audiencia Court, Cuba's 2d highest court, announced Dec. 8 that the circulation of U.S. currency by Cuban citizens could make them liable to jail terms of 3 months to 6 years. A government ruling had ordered residents to exchange all U.S. dollars for Cuban pesos.)

* Panama, with U.S. encouragement, revolted from Colombia in 1903. The U.S. took over French interests in the then-uncompleted Panama Canal for $40 million and paid $10 million more to the new Republic of Panama (terms the Colombian Congress had rejected) plus yearly rent of $230,000 for use of the Canal Zone. The zone remained a part of Panama, but the U.S. took a perpetual lease on it, with rights to act "as if" the zone were under American sovereignty. Financial & commercial concessions subsequently were granted to Panama. Rent currently was $1,930,000 a year (½ the canal's net revenue). American authorities estimated that Panama also realized $24,600,000 a year in salaries & contract payments to Panamanians working for & selling to the U.S. Govt.'s Panama Canal Co., and $47 million a year spent by American civilians & military personnel. [See Vol. XV, p. 30E3]

† Boyd advocated a demand that Panama collect 50% of the Panama Canal's gross receipts, not 50% of its profits as at present, and that the wages of Panamanians working in the Canal Zone be brought into line with those of higher-paid Americans. Canal gross receipts were estimated at $80 million a year. The Canal Co. was required by U.S. law to operate without a deficit but to use profits to improve the canal.

**Cabinet changes** Nov. 26: Min. of Public Works Manuel Ray Rivero was replaced by Osmani Cienfuegos, an architect & brother of missing Army chief Maj. Camilo Cienfuegos; Min. for the Recovery of Illegally Acquired Property Dr. Faustino Perez was replaced by Navy Capt. Rolando Diaz Astarain.

## OBITUARIES

**Dr. John A. Anderson,** 83, astronomer who supervised construction of Mt. Palomar telescope (world's largest), expert on solar observation; Dec. 2 in Altadena, Calif.

**Dr. Charles Leonard Brown,** 60, dean of Seton Hall Medical College (which he helped found) since 1955, Hahnemann Medical College dean 1946-54; Dec. 4 in Jersey City of uremia.

**Murray Dale (Herold),** 53, pres. of Dale Dance studios; Dec. 6 in New York of heart attack.

**Rosetta Duncan,** 58, who with her sister Vivian appeared in 1920s in Duncan Sisters vaudeville act; Dec. 4 in Chicago of injuries from Dec. 1 auto accident.

**Albert Joseph Engel,** 71, U.S. Rep. (R., Mich.) 1935-50; Dec. 3 in Grand Rapids, Mich. of injuries from Sept. 30 auto accident. As chairman of the House Military Appropriations subcommittee, Engel fought wasteful government spending and excessive defense corporation profits. [See Vol. IV, p. 40M-N]

**Fred S. Ferguson,** 72, pres. NEA Service. (news features distributors) 1926-58; Dec. 6 in Huntington, N. Y.

**Bernard Goldstein,** 70, Polish-Jewish anti-Communist labor leader, a leader of World War II Warsaw ghetto underground; Dec. 7 in New York.

**Florence Hale,** 79, Natl. Education Assn. pres. 1931-32, Maine rural education director 1916-32; Dec. 2 in Stamford, Conn.

**Asaakiri Kuni,** 58, elder brother of Japanese Empress Nagako, who, with other nobles, was stripped of his title (prince) by U.S. occupation forces after World War II; Dec. 7 in Tokyo of liver ailment.

**Richard Hubert Lamb,** 43, chief of East Asia Division of U.S. State Dept.'s Bureau of Intelligence & Research; Dec. 3 in Washington.

**George Victor Martin,** 58, novelist ("For Our Vines Have Tender Grapes"); Nov. 26 in Will Rogers Memorial Hospital in Saranac, N.Y., where he had been a TB patient for 2 years (suicide by slashing his arms).

**James McBey,** 75, Scottish-born etcher & portraitist, official artist for World War I British Expeditionary Forces; Dec. 1 in Tangier, Morocco.

**Adm. Sir Rhoderick Robert McGrigor,** 66, Britain's First Sea Lord & chief of naval staff 1951-55; Dec. 4 in Aberdeen, Scotland.

**Dr. Walter Joseph Murphy,** 60, publications editor for the American Chemical Society since 1942; Nov. 26 in Washington.

**Dr. John Randolph Neal,** 83, who headed defense team (which included Clarence Darrow, Arthur Garfield Hays & Dudley Field Malone) in 1925 Scopes "monkey trial"; Nov. 23 in Rockwood, Tenn. of pneumonia.

**Keith Neville,** 75, governor of Nebraska (D.) 1917-19; Dec. 4 in North Platte, Neb.

**Edward J. O'Byrne,** 55, mayor of Paterson, N.J. since 1955; Dec. 6 in New York of heart attack.

**Baron Erik Kule Palmstierna,** 82, Swedish minister to England 1920-37, author; Nov. 25 in Florence, Italy.

**Dr. Gilbert Sommers Perez,** 85, U.S.-born ex-Superintendent of Vocational Training of Philippine Bureau of Education; Nov. 22 in Manila of brain hemorrhage.

**Blondy (John Collins) Ryan,** 53, N.Y. Giants shortstop 1933-34, '37-'38; Nov. 28 in Swampscott, Mass. of heart attack.

**Mitchell Samuels,** 79, chrmn. & cofounder of French & Co. (art dealers), tapestry authority; Nov. 28 in New York of kidney ailment.

**Aaron L. Sapiro,** 75, labor attorney who helped develop farm cooperative movement; Nov. 23 in Los Angeles. (Sapiro sued Henry Ford for $1 million in 1927 for maligning the Jewish religion in a series of articles appearing in Ford's Dearborn Independent. Ford denied having written the articles, suspended publication of the paper, made a public apology and reportedly paid court costs of $140,000. In 1934, Sapiro was acquitted of a trade racketeering charge & of a charge that he had tried to bribe a mail-fraud jury, but he subsequently was barred from practice in N.Y.)

**Col. Samuel LeRoy Slover,** 86, bd. chrmn. of Norfolk-Portsmouth Newspapers, Inc.; Nov. 28 in Norfolk, Va.

**Warner Montagnie Van Norden,** 86, banker, traveler, sportsman; Nov. 30 in New York.

**Edgar Sullins Vaught,** 86, federal judge (1918-56) who tried Charles F. Urschel kidnapers in 1933 and ruled in favor of desegregation of Oklahoma state universities in 1948; Dec. 5 in Oklahoma City.

**Roger Williams,** 80, ex-chrmn. Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. since 1946, ex-naval officer; Nov. 28 in New York.

**Gedalia Zakiff,** 53, Russian-born secretary general of Jewish Agency of Jerusalem, UJA of South America director 1949-53, ex-Haganah officer; Nov. 20 in Jerusalem after an operation.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**French Dam Breaks.** At least 274 persons were killed when the Malpasset Dam on the Reyran River burst Dec. 2 and flooded the French Riviera town of Fréjus. The dam, described as one of the world's thinnest (23 feet thick at its base, tapering to 5 feet at its 200-foot-high top), had been weakened by 5 days of torrential rains plus blasting in a nearby phosphate mine.

**Ships Sink.** 15 crewmen died when the New Zealand coastal vessel Holmglen sank in a storm off South Island (reported Nov. 25 in Wellington).

The motorboat National Pride, en route from Houston with a load of obsolete ammunition to be dumped in the Gulf of Mexico, was found overturned Nov. 27, 61 miles southeast of Galveston, after high winds & waves had swept the area. 11 men aboard were missing. [See p. 379E3]

**Howard G. Aiken,** 38, only son of Sen. George D. Aiken, (R., Vt.), was killed Dec. 6 in the crash of a Piper Apache 2-engine plane near Washington, N.H. A 2d passenger also was killed.

**Sam Frank Lo Cigno,** 38, surrendered to Los Angeles police Dec. 8 and confessed that he had shot & killed bookie John Whalen (alias Jack Fred O'Hara), 41, a convicted extortionist & notorious "muscle man" to whom he owed a gambling debt. The shooting took place in a Sherman Oaks restaurant Dec. 2. Lo Cigno pleaded self-defense. Joseph De Carlo, 36, & Roger Leonard, 49, also surrendered. They had been seated in the restaurant with Lo Cigno & ex-racketeer Mickey Cohen when Whalen entered, punched Lo Cigno and was shot. Cohen was booked on suspicion of murder Dec. 3 but released Dec. 4. [See p. 118E-F1]

**Sir Winston Churchill** was 85 Nov. 30. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 425E1]

**Generalissimo Francisco Franco** of Spain was 67 Dec. 4.

**James Thurber,** humorist-artist, was 65 Dec. 8.

### MARRIED

**Dolores (Astunsolo) Del Rio,** 54, Mexican actress, to movie-TV producer Lewis A. Riley Jr., 45; Nov. 24 in Newark, N.J. (her 3d, his 2d).

**Earl Beatty (David Field),** 54, British peer & grandson of Marshal Field I of Chicago, to London model Diane Kirk, 18; Dec. 3 in Midhurst, Eng. (his 4th).

**Vanessa Brown,** actress, to TV director Mark Sandrich Jr.; Nov. 29 in Hollywood (her 2d).

### NEW BOOKS

**Adventurous Alliance:** The Story of the Agassiz Family of Boston. By Louise Tharp. About Elizabeth Cabot Cary Agassiz, founder of Radcliffe College, & Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz, her Swiss scientist husband. Nov. 13. (Little, Brown, 354 pp., $5)†

**Boswell for the Defence:** 1769-1774. Edited by William K. Wimsatt Jr. & Frederick A. Pottle. Papers dealing briefly with James Boswell's marriage & subsequent return to London law practice. (McGraw-Hill, 396 pp., $6.95)†

**Happy Families Are All Alike.** By Peter Taylor. Short stories. Nov. 25. (McDowell, Obolensky, 305 pp., $3.95)*

**Hawaii.** By James A. Michener. Fictionalized history of Hawaii. Nov. 20. BOMC choice. (Random House, 937 pp., $6.95)*

**In Friendly Candor.** By Edward Weeks. Informal essays & sketches of authors by editor of Atlantic Monthly. Nov. 16. (Atlantic—Little, Brown, 301 pp., $4)†

**A Life in the Theatre.** By Tyrone Guthrie. Autobiography. Nov. 30. (McGraw-Hill, 357 pp., $5.95)†

**The Longest Day: June 6, 1944.** By Cornelius Ryan. First day of World War II allied invasion of France, as seen by both sides. Nov. 23. (Simon & Schuster, 350 pp., $4.95)†

**The Mansion.** By William Faulkner. Final chapter in history of Snopes family. Nov. 13. (Random House, 436 pp., $4.75)*

**The West Going Heart:** A Life of Vachel Lindsay. By Eleanor Ruggles. Biog. of late poet. Nov. 10. (Norton, 448 pp., $5.95)†

**Wisdom of the West.** By Bertrand Russell. Essays on modern philosophy. Nov. 11. (Doubleday, 320 pp., $12.50)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction